

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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THE NEED OF BIG GUNS.

CONGRESSMAN M'CORMICK brought the French plea for big guns back with him. General Petain told him: "Make guns, send us guns and ammunition, rather than steel bullets. We are grateful for the little force you have sent us. The echo of its footfalls carried hope to every hearth in France, but we shall be taxed to supply it. While its members slowly increase, you American, who are great industrial people, must see that this war is an industry of destruction. You will understand how urgent it is to send guns, middle heavies and shells, in order that we may be armed to fight by your side when at last America is ready."

The United States must build 25,000 cannon. That seems to be the figure agreed upon by the best military minds of Europe. "But apparently," said Representative McCormick to the congressional investigating committee, "we shall have produced practically no guns within a year after our declaration of war."

The British, who, in proportion to their requirements, have more guns by far than either of their western allies, according to military authorities, will not have guns enough until next spring. The French supplied the American forces with guns, not because they had any to spare, but because our immediate necessities were greater than their own.

According to McCormick, the Italian army has less than one-fourth as many guns as have the British and French armies combined. And yet the Italian line is almost as long as the French-Belgian front. What happened to the Italian army is burned deep in the minds of the peoples of the allied countries. They were swept back in the greatest series of reverses of the war. Yesterday a dispatch told of 2,000 more Italian soldiers captured when the Germans stormed their positions.

General Petain succinctly states the case for the big guns: "The middle heavies are to this war what the steam shovel was to Panama. If we make guns enough and transport them to Europe before the spring of 1919 we ought to win this war without terrible losses. Without the guns we shall lose the men and maybe lose the war."

Ordinance Chief Crozier has not adequately explained away what seems to be an inexcusable delay in the manufacture of big guns. "It seems evident enough," declared McCormick, "that we must create a department of munitions just as the French and English have done. The problem of guns and munition making is so big that even the ablest industrial executive in America will find he is taxed to the ultimate in directing their production. Time is the essence of victory and cannon are the weapons by which it must be won. We must make guns enough in time to win."

WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE regularity with which German aeroplanes bomb London, killing and maiming women, children and other non-combatants emphasizes the importance of the fighting planes in this war. At the conclusion of dispatches from London telling of raids is always appended the intelligence that military and naval establishments were undamaged. The Germans don't expect to be successful in doing direct military damage very often; they drop bombs to further a strategic campaign of "frightfulness." The German general staff, by repeated attacks on the civilian population, hopes to so terrorize and discourage them that they will bring pressure upon the government to open peace negotiations. The second leading purpose of the raids is to force England to keep a large number of her aircraft at home to defend London. The more needed to repulse attacks at home the less are available at the front, and aeroplanes have become the eyes of the modern armies; without them an army is blind.

Accounts of the bomb killings in London, stripped of everything but the bare technical testimony of witnesses before coroner's juries, are printed in London newspapers. A Mrs. Smith testified that when she heard the hum of the German machine she ran to the door, and the explosion followed immediately. She was knocked unconscious though not seriously injured. Her five little children were buried in the wreckage of the house. A doctor who arrived a few minutes later was forced to administer anaesthetics. Three of them died and two were made cripples. Dozens of stories like that have been printed in the last few months. England delayed a long time before resorting to reprisals. She was unwilling to be forced into such an unspeakable method of warfare. Finally the cry in England for the reprisals became so insistent that the government was forced to act, and recently allied planes have bombed industrial towns in the interior of Germany. It is impossible to successfully fight a barbarian who recognizes no code of honor without adopting his methods. Thus poison gas, liquid fire and the bombing of undefended towns, all inventions of the fertile brain of the German general staff in their struggle to make permanent autocracy, have been forced on the allies.

Germany's hope of terrorizing the English civilian population into a premature peace has proven as vain as the hopes of an early sea victory through marine "ruthlessness." Every murder of a woman or child in London has served but to crystallize the determination of our ally to wrest victory from Germany. But the other purpose, keeping a large number of British planes at home, has been successful to some degree. That is why the United States, mercifully far removed from danger of sky attacks, must build thousands of planes for that great campaign that will close the war with complete victory for the allies.

HIS ALIEN EYE.

AUL GARY of Anderson, Indiana, is all American, with the exception of a glass eye. The substitute optic is alien. Gary tried to enlist in the United States marine corps at their recruiting station at Louisville, Ky., but was rejected when his infirmity was discovered by Sergeant G. C. Wright. "Didn't you know that the loss of an eye would prevent your enlisting?" asked the sergeant. "I thought it might," explained Gary, "but this glass blinker is the only part of me that was made in Germany, and I want to take it back."

He was advised to mail it.

"OVER THE TOP" NAME OF NEW PAPER PRINTED BY THE SOLDIERS

(By Associated Press.)

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 19.—The latest regimental newspaper to make its appearance is "Over the Top," a weekly publication issued every Saturday by the officers and men of the 363rd Infantry. Volume 1, number 1, comprises four sheets of six columns each filled with regimental news, together with an impressive amount of advertising which assures the success of the venture.

The editors are Captain Thomas A. Driscoll, well known athlete and polo player, who is in charge; D. A. Baybould, manager, and A. J. Torney and Kendall K. Kay, well known newspaper men, editors. Col. H. Lat. Cavanaugh, commanding, contributes the leading editorial, which, in part, reads as follows:

"The newspaper is the great connecting link of the universe, giving to the community in which it is published news of the daily events which directly or indirectly effect the life of each individual. It gives its readers the opportunity to meet and talk to great men of the world to discuss current events and plan commercial activities. The newspaper is the world's greatest host, bringing together and introducing billions. On account of this power of making men know each other, of grouping ideas and thoughts which means concentration of energy, 'Over the Top' is hereby dedicated to the regimental newspaper of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Third Infantry. This concentration of thought and expression is bound to insure that unity of action, which, when Old Glory is carried over the trenches of Germany, will make the Kaiser see

the 'Stars' and feel the 'Stripes' of the manpower of the greatest nation of God's earth. "It should vibrate with the spirit of the regiment and show to those in civilian life the work accomplished and the character and morale of the men making up the national army. "This press will be regimental property, will be carried with us wherever the regiment goes, and when we get 'over there,' if conditions permit, 'Over the Top' will bring back across the Atlantic the 'spirit' and 'achievements' of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Third." The lead story on the first page is written by Major Henry C. Breckenridge, who tells of the war aims of the "mad men of Potsdam" and declares that the "League of Hohenzollern and hell must be destroyed because law is greater than anarchy. Because democracy is greater than autocracy. Because love is greater than hate. Because freedom is greater than slavery. Because the soldier of liberty is greater than the soldier of tyranny."

The issue includes cartoons by R. R. Coffin and Vince Lovett Verse and is contributed by Corporal T. W. Pinnell, Corporal J. Wallace and several anonymous poets. The various company editors are: Headquarters, Corporal A. D. O'Brien; A. Andy Lavell; B. Clarence Burns and Richard I. Whelan; C. Sgt. L. H. Perkins; D. Corporal Thomas Dargie; E. Corporal Keyes; F. J. F. Johnson; G. W. D. Tothoroh; H. Austin McNeil; I. E. H. Lorenson; K. Fred E. Hertman; L. Sgt. M. E. Buckle; M. Corporal Wallace and Private Payne; supply, W. E. White; machine gun, Corporal G. M. Studley; infirmity, H. C. Claiborne.

CAMP DEATH LIST FOR WEEK LOWER

MANY DIE OF PNEUMONIA, HOWEVER; SANITATION GREATLY IMPROVED.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—General improvement in health conditions in the national guard divisions for the week ending December 14 was reported by the division of field sanitation. In the national army, however, there was an increase in the total cases of pneumonia, measles and meningitis due to renewed outbreaks in a few of the divisions.

"With the exception of the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and fortieth divisions," said the report, "but few new cases of measles are reported from the national guard camps. Pneumonia following measles is also rapidly decreasing in all but three of the divisions, in which measles has been epidemic." Those three divisions are the thirtieth, thirty-fourth and thirty-ninth.

Marked increase in measles is reported in the eighty-seventh and ninetieth national army divisions, with a slight increase in the eighty-ninth.

There has been a marked increase in meningitis in the ninety-first division, but the epidemic in the eighty-ninth division continues to decline. Deaths for the week in the guard division totaled 165, as against 190 the week previously, and those in the national army ninety-seven, as against seventy-four the week before. Of the guardmen dying, 143 succumbed to pneumonia and 12 to meningitis. In the national army there were 69 deaths from pneumonia and 18 from meningitis.

There was a decrease of 123 cases of pneumonia in the guard camps, the total for the week being 294, against 423 the week previous. Cases of measles decreased from 2,633 the previous week to 1,058 and meningitis from 42 to 30.

In the national army there was an increase of 124 cases of pneumonia, with 294 this week, against 170 the week before. There were 2,251 cases of measles this week, against 2,369 the week before, while meningitis cases were 61, against 35 last week.

NO MIDNIGHT LUNCHEONS.

(By Associated Press.)

JUNEAU, Dec. 20.—In order to assist in the food conservation work, the Alaska Steamship company has discontinued the custom of serving midnight lunches on its steamers.

ALLIES OUTNUMBER GERMANS IN WEST

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Germany's strength on the Franco-British front is placed in official dispatches received here at 151 divisions, or within one division of the great force massed there last July when the German military effort against France was at its maximum.

The allies, however, are understood to maintain a considerable superiority in numbers on the French front.

ALLIES SHOULD NOT LOSE FAITH IN RUSS

(By Associated Press.)

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—Nations fighting for democracy should not lose faith in Russia in her darkest hour, but rather should pin their faith to the ultimate ascendancy of the elements which are in sympathy with the intent allies, declared Dr. John R. Mott, a member of the American commission to Russia, in an address to the Canadian club here yesterday. Dr. Mott, who is international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., stated that the Bolsheviks did not represent the great masses of Russians and represented criticisms which he said were being leveled at Russia.

"This is not the way to treat an ally," Dr. Mott continued. "The time to stand by an ally is during her darkest hour."

Parts of the Russian army are demoralized, the speaker said, but there are whole sections that are sound, "and if the allies had seen certain things eight months ago and done them, the present position of Russia would have been different."

TUNNEL STRAITS.

TOKIO, Dec. 20.—The government railway board has decided to tunnel the Shimonoseki straits, the western outlet of the inland sea, says an announcement. The tidal current through the straits is unusually rapid and makes navigation difficult, and at times it is impossible for any but the most powerful steamships to make these trips. The length of the tunnel will be six and one-half miles. It will be operated by electricity and will cost 14,000,000 yen.

Hot Tom and Jerry at the Bank Buffet. adv

NEGRO TELLS OF COMRADES' GUILT

KILLING OF E. M. JONES IN AUGUST RECOUNTED IN TRIAL OF RIOTERS.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 20.—Admitting his own complicity and saying that he had been threatened with death by other negroes if he told what he knew, Private Ezekiel Bullock, company "K," 24th Infantry, yesterday declared that all members of lower "A" guard at Camp Logan the night of August 23, last, except Privates Blythe and Blunt, were in the party that passed a restaurant at Houston before it met the automobile in which E. M. Jones was shot to death and Charles Clayton wounded. Bullock was the last witness of the prosecution yesterday in the court-martial of fifteen negroes of the 24th at Fort Sam Houston.

There were eighteen negroes in the lower "A" guard the night of the riot and Bullock's testimony admitting his own presence, accounts for all of them. Bullock further testified he saw McDonald and Wright, defendants, kneel and shoot into the car and that three other negroes on the opposite side of the road also fired. Other shots came from the back row of negroes, he said, but he could not tell who fired, as he dropped into a ditch and the bullets went over his head. Bullock asserted that he purposely led the negroes back to Sergeant Brannon's guard the night of the riot, in order that he might "turn them in." Bullock gave a detailed story of the actions of the negroes the afternoon and night of the riot. He testified that he had been promised immunity.

STOCKYARD WOMEN WORK LONG HOURS

The heaviest food contracts in the history of the world have been let within recent days to fourteen of the great packing houses of the United States. These large orders have necessitated night work as well as the increase of employment of women labor.

Miss Mary MacDowell, director of the university settlement work at the Chicago stockyards, also chairman of the committee on foreign-born women of the committee on women in industry of the advisory commission of the council of national defense, found on investigation that many women were accepting employment in the packing houses for night work after their day of labor at home, with the consequence that some of them obtained one hour of sleep in the twenty-four. As a result of her efforts to correct this situation the packers have promised not to employ women with children under 6 years of age for night work.

CORN PRICE RISES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—May corn advanced 6 3/4 cents today on rumors that the eastbound embargo on corn and oats is to be lifted, and that the maximum price of corn is to be removed. Oats rose 3 cents.

Hot Tom and Jerry at the Bank Buffet. adv

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO. 7.

CASH BOY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Carson City, Nevada. Location of mine and works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of November, 1917, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to E. H. Mead, secretary, at the company's office, room 201, Nixon building, Reno, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors, E. H. MEAD, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

ORDINANCE NO. 43.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF AND TRAFFIC OF ALL VEHICLES WITHIN THE TOWN LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF TONOPAH, NEVADA, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATION THEREOF AND TO REPEAL ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF NEVADA COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, sitting as a TOWN BOARD in and for the TOWN OF TONOPAH, as follows:

Section I. Speed Limit. No person shall operate a vehicle within the limits of the town of Tonopah at a rate of speed greater than one mile a five minutes.

Section II. Traffic. The practice of running motor vehicles with mufflers cut out or upon is prohibited within the town limits of the town of Tonopah.

Section III. Danger and Traffic Signs. It shall be unlawful to willfully deface, injure, move or otherwise interfere with any signs or other devices installed or erected for the purpose of directing or regulating traffic, or to fail to comply with the directions displayed upon them.

Section IV.

The Chief of Police of the Town of Tonopah is hereby authorized and empowered to erect or install traffic or safety signs in the Town of Tonopah whenever he deems it would be beneficial or advisable for the public welfare and safety and is authorized and empowered to require and order relief in case of congested traffic.

Section V. Traffic On Main Street. On Main street between its intersection with Florence avenue and Everett street and its point of intersection with St. Patrick street at Michigan avenue a vehicle must be driven on the right-hand side of the street in the direction in which the vehicle is traveling, and crossing from one side of the street to the other at any point other than at the street intersection is unlawful.

Section VI. Vehicles must be parked against the curb at an angle not greater than forty-five degrees to the curb in the direction in which said vehicle is traveling; provided, that this shall not apply to vehicles while engaged in loading or unloading merchandise.

Section VII. Parking within fifteen feet of any fire hydrant is prohibited and unlawful.

Section VIII. It shall be unlawful to drive or ride a motorcycle without same device thereon and in good working order for warning of approach. All bicycles must have bells thereon for the same purpose.

Section IX. Parking in front of theaters during performances is prohibited.

Section X. In the center of Main street opposite Bryan avenue and opposite Corona avenue and at the intersection of Main street with Brougher avenue and with Oddie avenue, respectively, a post not less than two feet high above the surface of the ground shall be erected, around which all vehicles in going from said Main street up a cross street to the left must turn, and around which all vehicles going into Main street from a cross street and going to the left must turn, and around which all vehicles going up or down Main street must turn when it is desired to reverse the direction of traveling.

Section XI. The rider of every bicycle shall turn to the right in meeting other vehicles, teams,

horses and persons moving or headed in an opposite direction, and turn to the left in passing other vehicles, teams, horses and persons moving or headed in the same direction.

Section XII. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle of any kind to park on Brougher avenue between Main street and St. Patrick street, and on Brougher avenue between Main street and Mineral street.

Section XIII. The filling of any gasoline or fuel tank while a motor or engine is running is prohibited.

Section XIV. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Dollars or more than Fifty Dollars, or after the third offense by imprisonment in the county jail of not more than thirty days, or by both.

Section XV. All Ordinances of the Town of Tonopah, or parts of Ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section XVI. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 31st day of December, 1917.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF NEVADA COUNTY, NEVADA.

R. B. DAVIS, Chairman.

THOS. LINDSAY, W. J. DOUGLASS, Commissioners.

(Seal) Attest: L. E. GLASS, County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

advD177

Do not forget to call at our places these days and look at our new-made bran bread at 6c a loaf and our special elegant boxes in which you can find the best you can ever imagine when you are wondering about what you should buy in order to make an agreeable Christmas present.

PROGRESS BAKERY Phone 404

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The Nevada-California Power Co.

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HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

Goldfield to Los Angeles and return \$27.75
 Goldfield to San Diego and return 31.00
 Sale Dates, December 22, 24, 27 and 29; return limit, January 6. Stopovers allowed.

TONOPAH & TIDEWATER RAILROAD CO.

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We Handle Only First-Class Nevada Beef

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